Year 3/4 Core Subjects - Autumn 1			
Mathematics	Literacy	Science	
Place Value	Theme – The Romans	PLANTS:	
	The children will be exploring a range of fiction and non-fiction texts	Identify and describe the functions of	
Year 3	to achieve the following objectives:	different parts of flowering plants: roots,	
• Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8,		stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.	
50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more	LKS2 Reading	Explore the requirements of plants for life	
or less than a given number	Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and	and growth (air, light, water, nutrients	
Recognise the place value of each	suffixes, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of	from soil, and room to grow) and how	
digit in a 3-digit number (100s,	new words they meet.	they vary from plant to plant.	
10s, 1s)	Read further exception words, noting the unusual	Investigate the way in which water is	
Compare and order numbers up to	correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these	transported within plants.	
1,000	occur in the word.	Explore the part that flowers play in the	
Identify, represent and estimate	Develop positive attitudes to reading, and an understanding of	life cycle of flowering plants, including	
numbers using different	what they read, by:	pollination, seed formation and seed	
representations		dispersal.	
Read and write numbers up to	i. listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry,	Roots grow downwards and anchor the	
1,000 in numerals and in words	plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks	plant.	
Solve number problems and	ii. reading books that are structured in different ways and	•Water, taken in by the roots, goes up the	
practical problems involving these	reading for a range of purposes	stem to the leaves, flowers and fruit.	
ideas.	iii. using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they	Nutrients (not food) are taken in through	
	have read	the roots.	
Year 4	iv. increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books,	Stems provide support and enable the	
• Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25	including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some	plant to grow towards the light.	
and 1,000	of these orally		
	v. identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books		

- Find 1,000 more or less than a given number
- Count backwards through 0 to include negative numbers
- Recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number
 (1,000s, 100s, 10s and 1s)
- Order and compare numbers beyond 1,000
- Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
- Round any number to the nearest
 10, 100 or 1,000
- Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers
- Read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of 0 and place value.

Addition and Subtraction

- vi. preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
- vii. discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
- viii. recognising some different forms of poetry
- Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by
 - checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
- ii. asking questions to improve their understanding of a text
- iii. drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
- iv. predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
- v. identifying main ideas drawn from more than 1 paragraph and summarising these
- vi. identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning
- Retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts.
- Participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.

- •Plants make their own food in the leaves using energy from the sun.
- •Flowers attract insects to aid pollination.
- Pollination is when pollen is transferred between plants by insects, birds, other animals and the wind.
- •Fertilisation occurs in the ovary of the flower.
- Seeds are formed as a result of fertilisation.
- Many flowers produce fruits which protect the seed and/or aid seed dispersal.
- Seed dispersal, by a variety of methods, helps ensure that new plants survive.
- Plants need nutrients to grow healthily (either naturally from the soil or from fertiliser added to soil).

Working Scientifically:

- Comparing the effect of different factors on plant growth, for example the amount of light, the amount of fertiliser;
- Discovering how seeds are formed by
- Observing the different stages of plant cycles over a period of time;

Year 3

- Add and subtract numbers mentally, including:
 - 1. a three-digit number and 1s
 - 2. a three-digit number and 10s
 - 3. a three-digit number and 100s
- Add and subtract numbers with up to 3 digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction
- Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers
- Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.

Year 4

 Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar

LKS2 Writing

- Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them.
- Spell further homophones.
- Spell words that are often misspelt.
- Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals.
 Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.
- Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.
- Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined
- Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.
 - Plan their writing by:
 - i. discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
 - ii. discussing and recording ideas
- Draft and write by:

- Looking for patterns in the structure of fruits that relate to how the seeds are dispersed.
- Observing how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water.

Observing how water travels up the stem to the flowers.

- addition and subtraction where appropriate
- Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation
- Solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.
- i. composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures.
- ii. organising paragraphs around a theme
- iii. in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- iv. in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices
- Evaluate and edit by:
 - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- ii. proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors
- Read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.
- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.
- Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.
- Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.

Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time	
and cause.	
Using fronted adverbials.	
Using commas after fronted adverbials	
Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with	
singular and plural nouns.	
Using and punctuating direct speech	